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HIMMAT

WEEKLY 25p.

VOL 3 NO 14

Asia's New Voice

FRIDAY FEBRUARY 3 1967



Namboodripad, Kerala



Maharani of Jaipur, Rajasthan

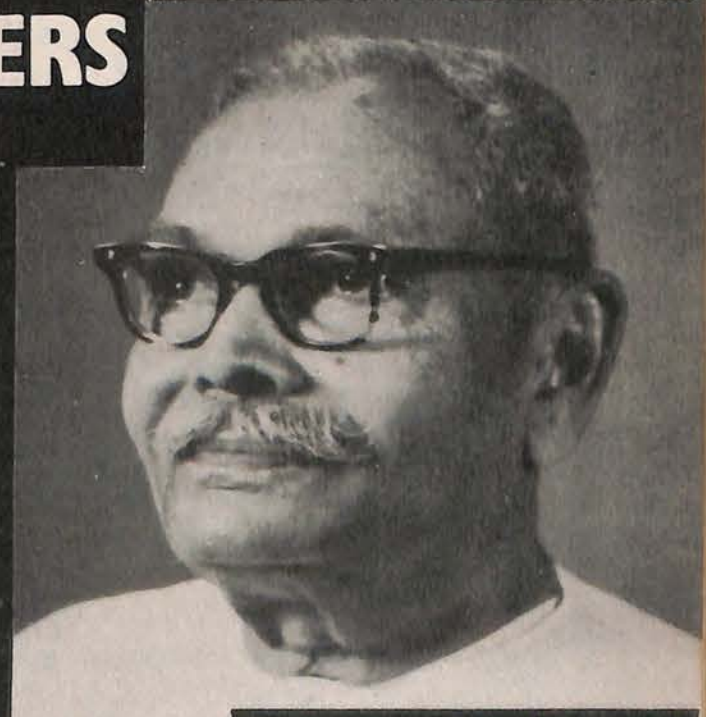
THE NEW CHIEF MINISTERS



Jyoti Basu, Bengal



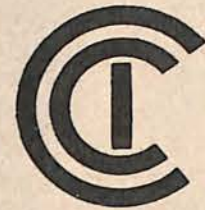
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Bhailalbai Patel, Gujerat

SURPRISE IN WEST BENGAL

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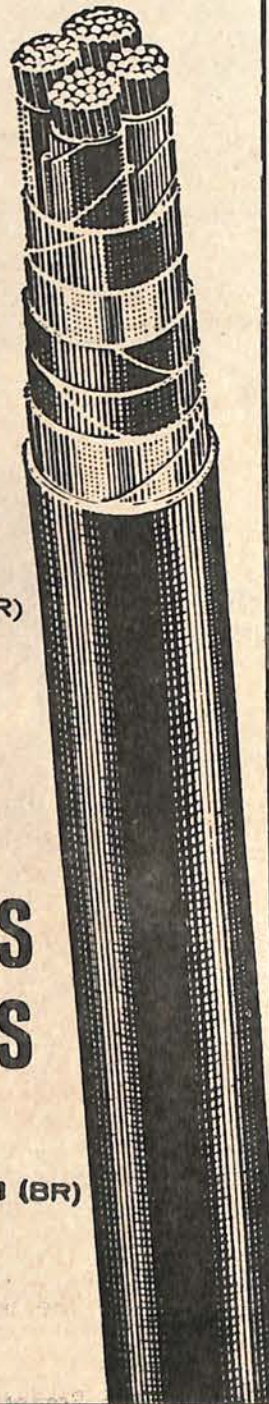


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SISTA'S-CCI-6

HIMMAT

Asia's new voice

WEEKLY

Bombay Friday February 3 1967

China's army waits

THE TURMOIL IN CHINA began with a struggle between two groups of Communists. It seems to be developing into something else—a wider upheaval in which peasants and workers try to better their conditions and soldiers disobey the orders of their Government. This could become a new revolution in which the Communist regime itself is in danger.

The line-up in the leadership struggle seems clear: on the one hand (on the left, one might say) Mao Tse-tung, his wife Chiang Ching, Defence Minister Lin Piao and the Red Guards. On the other side: President Liu Shao-chi, Communist Party Secretary Teng Hsiao-ping and the Party organisation. Prime Minister Chou En-lai seems to be somewhere in the middle, or inclining to Mao's faction. The People's Liberation Army is split.

All news from China must be treated with caution, coming as it does from refugees, Red Guard wall posters, East European news agencies and other not unbiased sources. But one significant item among the spate of reports is that workers and peasants in some areas are said to be pressing their own demands for better wages or their own plot of land, and not just backing up the factions of Mao or Liu.

Army units in Sinkiang, the huge strategic province bordering Russia, and in Manchuria, the industrialised north-eastern area of China, are disobeying instructions from Peking to crush Mao's opponents.

In Sinkiang, according to Japanese correspondents, Army units warned the Maoists of a massacre unless they left the province immediately. In Manchuria, 60,000 supporters of Liu were reported to have cut off the railways centre of Harbin while the military garrison remained inactive. Liu himself, according to some reports, is behind the insurrection in Manchuria. Coupled with the events in Sinkiang this could be the beginning of a military revolt.

Outside China, the Soviet Union, the Nationalist Chinese, and others, eye the crisis and consider the chances of intervention. The rest of the world waits and wonders. Too little is known to speculate about the outcome. The one thing certain is, China will not be the same.

Nothing hidden

WITHOUT MEN prepared to take risks there would be few technological benefits for the world. Certainly there would be none of the space age wonders we have come to know in this decade.

The three astronauts who were incinerated by the explosion inside their Saturn-Apollo space craft at Cape Kennedy last week will live in history. This can be some consolation to their proud but grieving widows and children.

Considering the risks in the space programme, some even yet unforeseen, it is uncanny how few lives have been lost. This speaks highly for the elaborate fail-safe measures built into every stage of space exploration. No doubt even these will be perfected further as a result of this recent tragedy.

Second to the courage of those who ride these monsters moonwards, the most creditable aspect of America's space programme is its open-book policy. Within minutes the world's press had full information on every stage of the accident. There was nothing hidden.

Can the same be said of Russia's space trials? Perhaps not all the rumours of gallant cosmonauts killed in the space race are "cold war" concoctions.

Astronauts Grissom, White and Chaffee were killed instantaneously. But what of future space riders who, through some malfunction in their capsule, are unable to return to earth? The NASA wizards must surely concentrate on ensuring safe re-entry and recovery of disabled space craft lest some of tomorrow's astronauts find themselves doomed to a lingering end in orbit.

Hiring tortoises

THE BRITISH ARE REMARKABLY INVENTIVE. They are "wayout" pioneers in every field. They invented television and the jet engine, outside plumbing and draughty houses. Fish and chips and jellied eels are theirs and suffragettes and cricket on the green.

But there are always further fields to conquer and the British have done it again. One has heard of hiring dinner suits and coronets for balls but in the London borough of Newham they have started hiring out pets.

The Passmore Edwards Museum has established a new system of "learning from life" to supplement natural history and biology lessons. Pets are hired out to children for a few days at a time so they can study their behaviour.

The present list of creatures available, though quite impressive, is to be extended further. It already includes toads, shrews, hedgehogs, tortoises and mice. Rabbits are available, also fish.

Which is enough to start any enterprising Indian thinking of the potential income available from the wide variety of creatures he has scuttling around in dark corners at home.

Briefly speaking...

When a man is wrapped up in himself he makes a pretty small package.

JOHN RUSKIN, 1819-1900

Cost of living

THE OFFICIAL INDEX shows that wholesale prices rose 15 per cent in the last year. Food prices have risen 32 per cent since January 1966, and over 100 per cent since 1953.

Losing interest

INDIA SENDS MORE STUDENTS to British universities and colleges than any other country, according to figures released by the Commonwealth Universities Association. Out of some 60,000 overseas students, over 16,000 are from India.

The recent UK Government decision to triple tuition fees for overseas students will affect many of

them. In his hurry to get Britain into the Common Market, Prime Minister Wilson has hit on a sure way of convincing thousands of Indian families that he has lost interest in the Commonwealth.

India's role

"IN THE MODERN WORLD it is inevitable for India to be the centre of affairs in Asia, and in that term I would include Australia and New Zealand, or even East Africa." This statement by the late Mr. Nehru is quoted by A. G. Noorani in a newly published pamphlet "India, South-East Asia and Vietnam", published by the Democratic Research League calling for a stronger and more wide-ranging Indian policy in the Far East.

Noorani concludes: "To fulfil its role in Asia, indeed, for sheer survival, India must need be a power in her own right and a power with a sense of direction. Indian power, however, will be measured not only in terms of military but also in terms of its own internal strength and stability, its sense of purpose and values. None of these is too evident today."

Royal comrade

IT IS RUMOURED IN LONDON that when Russian Premier Kosygin dines with Queen Elizabeth during his British tour next week, he will invite her and the Duke of Edinburgh to visit the Soviet Union.

Will Ekaterinburg be on the Royal itinerary through Russia? That is the place where the Queen's relatives, Tsar Nicholas and his family, were shot by the Bolsheviks in 1917.

C-R-A-S-H

A TRAVELLER at New York airport searched in vain at the bookstall for a current best seller about the 1929 Wall Street collapse. Why was it missing, he asked the girl assistant reproachfully.

"How could we sell it at an airport," she replied, "when it's called 'The Great Crash'?"

The anti-hate drug

SCIENTISTS IN PITTSBURGH, USA, claim they have found a drug that cures hatred. It is derived from "Kava Kava" a ceremonial beverage drunk by South Sea islanders. One Pittsburgh scientist claims it was remarkably successful in taming wild animals.

The idea of using "Kava Kava" on people brings to mind Aldous Huxley's uncomfortably prophetic novel "Brave New World" in which zombie-like citizens of the future take a drug called "soma" whenever frustration or anger threatens the smooth, thought-controlled pattern of their lives.

Of course there is a simpler way of curing hate. By deciding to stop hating.

Someday scientists and philosophers may get round to it.

Progressive PM

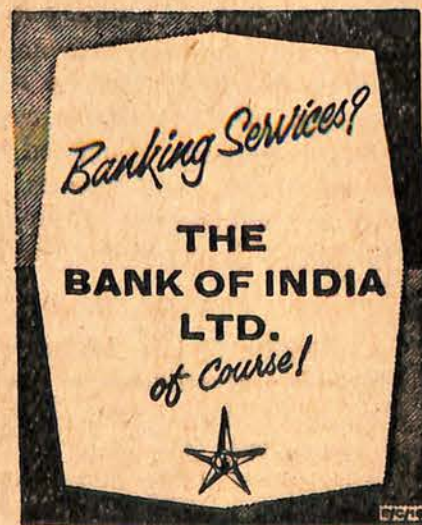
TALKING ON THE OCCASION to a group of progressive farmers in the wheatfield in her house, she (Mrs. Indira Gandhi) commended the use of agricultural techniques to raise crop yields. —News Item

Bringing the harvest home?

Food for 25 billion

A STATEMENT BY Dr. Glenn Seaborg, Chairman of the US Atomic Energy Commission, confutes predictions of disaster over the world's growing population. Dr. Seaborg, quoted in *US News and World Report*, said:

"Most of our best authorities on the subject believe that from a scientific and technological standpoint it will be possible for us to produce enough food to sustain a population of from 25 to 50 billion people."



HIMMAT, February 3, 1967

The new Chief Ministers?

by REFLECTOR

Wine and cheese improve as they age, but the same may not be true of politicians. Youth may not necessarily be what people want in the new cabinets in the Centre and the States. But they certainly want a change. They would be happy to let a fresh lot of men have a try at administering some of the States.

Wild hopes may not come to pass, but there is a fair chance that in three or four States non-Congressmen may rule. The formation of non-Congress Governments would satisfy many minds as well as hearts.

There is reason to believe that these brains and hearts would include those of many a Congressman. Plain jealousy and the desire to see rivals within the Party humiliated may account for this. But there are also Congressmen who, out of a desire to inform and sharpen the Congress Party, would welcome non-Congress regimes in some States.

Very few of them have given clear-cut expression to such sentiments. But reflections of this kind are not many jumps away from S. K. Patil's publicised view that a smaller Congress majority will be a good thing. The General Secretary of the Congress Party, Sadiq Ali, does not say that Congress defeats would be welcome, but he does concede that Congress might lose in one or two States.

Sure thing

Most observers regard Kerala as a sure thing for the United Front of Leftists. E.M.S. Namboodiripad will be Chief Minister. He has shown political skill of a high order in initiating the united front and in sustaining it. Between some of the anti-traditionalist, anti-religious and pro-Peking members of the Communist Party (Marxist) of Kerala and the strongly religious and right-wing protagonists of the Muslim League there is little in common barring the desire to humiliate Congress.

E.M.S. has been under strong pressure to assert the supremacy of Communist thought in the united front, but he has not given in. He has talked mild and tolerant language, has not pleaded the Communist cause, has gone out of his way to give

the non-Communist members of the alliance an importance disproportionate to their strength, and a feeling of security. His strategy has been the precise opposite of Congress's suicidal approach of Pharisaic self-righteousness which pushed out first the Muslim League, then the PSP and finally a number of Congressmen from the non-Communist fold which had spectacularly defeated the Communists.

Pro-Communist elements in Congress, within Kerala and elsewhere, were loudest in attacking the understanding which Congress then had with the Muslim League and the Praja Socialists. Those Congressmen who out of ambition or bitterness had been taken in by these attacks should study E.M.S.'s policy, learn from it and shed their narrowness.

Congress will be defeated in Rajasthan, observers say. They predict a victory for the Swatantra-Jan Sangh-dissident Congress alliance. In the present Assembly the opposition has a numerical edge over Congress with

the recent crossing over of the dissidents. In the event of such a triumph, the redoubtable Maharani of Jaipur is likely to be Chief Minister. No Congressman speaks of even a chance defeat for her in her parliamentary election from Jaipur. She also is contesting an assembly seat and therefore is in the running for the top State post.

Another possible Rajasthan Chief Minister is the Maharawal of Doongarpur, now leader of the Swatantra group in the Assembly. Of his decency and ability, too, a number of people like to speak.

A matter of intense interest will be the working out of the Swatantra-Jan Sangh agreement. Both are anti-Congress, anti-Communist and "rightist" in a limited economic sense. But while the Swatantra men support a modern approach to India's problems and urge a broad and global point of view, the Jan Sangh advocates are revivalist and reversionist.

It is said that there is new and bold thinking on such matters in some Jan

Continued on page 15

On your toes

INNOCENT VICTIMS

The sick and injured have had a difficult month. Hardly had we seen the return to work of Kerala's hospital staff than 400 workers went on strike in one of Bombay's largest oxygen producing plants.

On Monday the Bombay Labour Union could give no hope of any settlement being reached in the dispute which was already eleven days old.

According to local hospital authorities no routine operations could be performed at present. The dean of one hospital said, "We have a small stock of oxygen for emergency operations like severe accidents." All major operations requiring continued consumption of oxygen have been postponed until the end of the strike.

Hospitals are trying to get ad hoc supplies from wherever they can. It was alleged that pickets had intimidated drivers of public hospitals who had called at the factory in the hope of procuring supplies.

Whatever the rights and wrongs of the union's claims, their leaders should blush with shame at the way they have penalised innocent invalids.

No freebooter worth his name would reject strike action as a legitimate, but last, resort for attaining justice. But equally so no revolutionary worth his name who really feels for the suffering of the people can justify disruption of essential services for political ends.

There is a fast growing tendency in the country to use agitations to bring unfair pressure to bear on quite innocent—and already harassed—citizens who are not at all concerned with the question at issue.

During last year's Ghera Dalo in Bombay those who were really affected were thousands of office workers and housewives, not the authorities who were supposed to be the target of the demonstrators.

In the Kerala nurses' strike it was the helpless patients in public hospitals who suffered—not the authorities. And now, in the oxygen factory dispute, innocents suffer again.

Of course, it is by design. The more acute the distress caused to the public the quicker the agitators hope the authorities will heed their demands. But those who resort to this tactic only expose the weakness of their case and the ambition of their leaders.

Freebooter

HIMMAT, February 3, 1967

CHALTA HAI...

"We're searching for all these smuggled goods that they say have gone underground."

This weekly feature comes to you through the courtesy of the Eagle Vacuum Bottle Mfg Co. (Pvt.) Ltd. manufacturers of the Eagle range of vacuum flasks, jugs and insulated ware.

BIG SHOT

VERDICT!

This week **HIMMAT**

SENTENCES Left Communist leader B. T. Ranadive, who says that Mao's cultural revolution means nothing but spreading education among the masses, to six months hard labour in a Chinese school.

CELEBRATES the State visit of King Zahir Shah and Queen Homeira of Afghanistan, here for 10 days.

MOURNS with the families of US astronauts Grissom, White and Chaffee killed in a space-shot rehearsal.

COMMISERATES with Japanese Communist leader Sanzo Nosaka who assured a Tokyo press conference his party had nothing to do with the Red Guards.

IS TOUCHED deeply by Railways Minister S. K. Patil's concept of a provident fund for aged cows, but **SUGGESTS** that providing for hungry and homeless people, old and young, is a more immediate necessity.

AGREES with former Chief Justice Gajendragadkar's warning to intellectuals that democracy may fail unless they work vigorously for a just social order.

HAILS the end of Calcutta's 44-day tram strike and **HOPES** employees and management will keep Calcutta on the rails from now on.

ECHOES President Radhakrishnan's appeal to politicians to have vision for the country and not be content with their own comfort and survival.

QUESTIONS the policy of Bombay's Municipal Commissioner in promising free medical services to 80,000 civic employees rather than providing free or cheaper services to the most needy among the city's population.

Surprises in West Bengal

from Ajit K. Das in Calcutta

WITH JUST TWO WEEKS left for the polls in West Bengal, fixed for February 18, a picture of confusion worst confounded, confirming gross uncertainty as the only certain predictable thing, is coming to the surface.

A fair sample of the election-eve state of affairs in this red-ridden Congress-run border state is revealed in reports on the first day of submitting nominations. In the Greater Calcutta area, 53 persons filed nomination for the State Assembly seat of Behala East, 47 for Kulatali constituency, 32 for Jadavpur and 26 for Behala East. In the districts, an average of four to five persons filed nomination for each constituency. And this was just the beginning.

If this mad rush for submitting nominations for every single seat has the look of a scramble for snacks at a picnic party,

any approach suggesting a little more seriousness would have been pleasantly surprising after the masterly performances of the opposition parties in holding out to the people for far too long the lollypop of "unity", and finally throwing it into the political dustbin of party prejudices, perfidies and jealousies.

The master architect of this monumental betrayal of the popular cause was, as usual, the pro-Chinese Communists now masquerading as the Marxist Communist Party. Soon after the last food movement sponsored by the United Left Front of all opposition parties (barring the Praja Socialist Party), the fond wish that this ULF would covert itself itself into an all-opposition election alliance to present one opposition front against the ruling party in true democratic tradition, was nursed by many. They forgot, however, that the Left Communists may hold out many pledges to the people, but all

these are inspired by selfish ideological or party interests and they are expert in cashing in on all tricky situations to their own advantage.

During the food struggles they secured the release of their comrades from jails and threw the demands for food into the fire they lit statewide. Next, after holding a chain of deliberations with other leftists, including their current enemy number one, the Right Communists, the Left Communists demanded that they should get more than fifty per cent of the total assembly and parliamentary seats for their candidates. The balance should be distributed among others—the Right Communists, the Forward Bloc, the SSP, the Socialist Unity Centre, the Bolshevik Party, the RCPI and a long array of other groups.

As the negotiations for unity broke down, the Left Communists immediately seized the ULF banner and announced a separate "unity front" under the same name. Soon the Right Communists announced another "united" front called the People's United Left Front—PULF.

Today the electorate in West Bengal thus faces the elections with the ruling party, the ULF and the PLF in a triangular contest, with other contestants, in a limited number of constituencies, from the PSP and the Jan Sangh, plus an innumerable number of independents.

Choice

The voter must make a choice from candidates put up by two Congress parties (the ruling Congress and the Bangla Congress), two Communist parties, two Forward Blocs (one called Forward Bloc—(Marxist, leaning to the Left Communists and the other just Forward Bloc), SSP (split in two groups, one joining the ULF and the other PULF), and a procession of independents. The unity-seekers are being told that ULF and PULF, engaged in cut-throat rivalries, are both devoted to the cause of unity, that "independents" supported by rabid pro-Chinese Communists are still independ-

Continued on page 16



Chief Minister
P. C. Sen

FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

Common market and common motive

FROM OLIVER CORDEROY

London

One aspect of Prime Minister Harold Wilson's tour of European capitals has passed almost unnoticed. He is the first British Prime Minister in office to address the Council of Europe.

The Council was set up in 1949. Its aim was to bring European states with common interests into closer contact. Eighteen nations belong, representing both the Common Market members and European Free Trade Association members. Parliamentary delegations of member countries attend the meetings four times a year, and though the Council has no law-making powers it does recommend measures and tries to get them adopted by the respective Government.

One particular sentence of the Prime Minister's has been quoted by most papers: "Over the next year, the next 10 years, the next 20 years, the unity of Europe is going to be forged, and geography, history, interest and sentiment alike demand that we play our part in forging it—and working for it."

What is involved in entering the European Economic Community both politically and economically is becoming clearer and clearer. What

is far less clear is what is meant by "the unity of Europe". It is equally urgent that this be spelled out if it is one of the things all Europeans are going to be committed to forging in the next generation. It is just the sort of mighty challenge to thought this generation needs.

The present economic health of Western Europe can be traced back to the successful efforts at reconciliation between Western Europeans who feared and hated each other a generation ago. The phrase "the unity of Europe" could mean that now we must rouse ourselves to another determined effort at reconciliation. And this time between Western and Eastern Europeans.

The phrase "the unity of Europe" stands some chance of being transformed into an enduring reality if Western Europeans who find a great attraction in a common market give equal thought and energy to acquiring a common motive.

Organised opposition to front

FROM VERE JAMES

Nairobi

Is the Rhodesian white front about to crack? Reports reaching East Africa indicate that imminent political changes will come, not from Africans demanding a legitimate share in running their own country, but from white business and professional men who are no longer convinced about the policies of the "rebel regime".

Mild economic restrictions during the past year have had a more grievous effect on neighbouring Zambia than on Rhodesia. These have been more of an irritant to white resistance which the Rhodesian Front has been able to exploit to its advantage.

But mandatory sanctions, backed by the United Nations, to which Mr. Wilson resorted after Mr. Smith rejected the proposals put forward on board HMS Tiger, are another matter. They could mean "slow economic death". Not many business-

men, farmers or investors are prepared to go down with the ship on that basis.

Smith is obviously under extreme right wing pressure. Messrs Dupont, Lardner-Burke, Harper and the Duke of Montrose said thumbs down to the results of his naval excursion. Now these elements are pressing for further extremities in the present constitution which will come to a head in the new session of Parliament which began on January 25.

On another tack the Malvern Peti-

The week in Asia

SAIGON—Gen. Nguyen Huu Co, South Vietnamese Vice-Premier and Defence Minister, was dismissed after the Military Directorate accused him of corruption.

HONG KONG—China's 2,500,000 soldiers were called on by the official army newspaper to back Mao Tse-tung's cultural revolution with guns.

TOKYO—Regular troops were called out in Hunan province, Central China, to suppress an anti-Maoist uprising, according to Peking wall posters quoted by Kyodo news agency.

MANILA—President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines relinquished his post as Defence Secretary and swore in General Ernesto Mata as Acting Defence Chief.

DJAKARTA—Indonesian Foreign Minister, Dr. Adam Malik, has asked President Sukarno to resign from his office voluntarily or face the People's Provisional Consultative Congress, the highest policy-making body, in March.

ALMA ATA—Tribesmen from Sinkiang were fleeing from Red Guard persecution into Soviet Kazakhstan, reported a Russian press correspondent.

NEW DELHI—The Ninth Congress of the International Union of Students, which has its headquarters in Czechoslovakia, is to be held in Ulan Bator, capital of Mongolia, late in March. Mongolia has a common border with both Russia and China, and much importance is attached to the meeting by observers in India.

TOKYO—President Tito of Yugoslavia will visit Japan in March, a Cabinet official announced.

PEKING—Wall posters in Peking reported that heavy fighting involving Chinese troops in north-west China had resulted in more than 100 deaths.

TAIPEH—At a Freedom Day rally attended by 15,000 people, Kuomintang Chinese leaders declared that the Peking regime was collapsing and the chance had come for a nationalist counter-attack on the mainland.

tion, initiated by Lord Malvern, a former Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, urges the adoption of the Tiger Constitution. With 3600 signatures it is the first sign of organised opposition to the Rhodesian Front.

Land army of 100,000 youth

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

Colombo

The creation of a land army of 100,000 unemployed youth to undertake large scale farm production heads the list in the steps the Government is taking to make Ceylon self-sufficient in rice.

After a six month course the youth will be deployed to agricultural projects in various parts of Ceylon for two years, at the end of which they will be given their own land in colonisation schemes. Three hundred tractors are to be imported immediately from Poland and will be available on a pool basis. A 3000-acre farm is to be opened at Mahiyangana

How this will eventually be exercised with press censorship and emergency regulations remains to be seen.

"Nonetheless", states the *East African Standard*, "this is the first definite indication of organised opposition to the regime since independence was unilaterally seized and implies recognition, however far in advance, of the inevitable conclusion."

by the Department of Agriculture.

Rs. 20 million is to be spent in the emergency food drive and the sub-committee set up under five ministries has the Prime Minister as Chairman.

Thirty-two thousand eight hundred acres are to be brought under cultivation in 1967 and the paddy yield expected is Rs. 53.4 million. The Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs will implement practical ideas given by the World Bank missions.

The Government agents are to concentrate on directing the food programme and their administrative duties will be minimum. The Ceylon Army is also being discussed as a participant in the food drive.

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Much yet to give

FROM GORDON WISE

London

Despite the bad international press which British seems to enjoy regarding unofficial stoppages, in 1965 Britain lost fewer working days per thousand workers through industrial disputes than many of her major competitors.

The number of days lost in Britain was 220 (per thousand workers), but the figures for other countries showed 860 for the United States, 790 for Canada, 390 for Australia, 310 for Japan, 450 for Italy, 420 for Denmark and 1,770 for Ireland. On the other hand, no time was lost at all through labour disputes in Germany, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland.

A senior figure of the Confederation of British Industries (CBI) said recently that Britain should concentrate on doing what she could do supremely well. When questioned as to whether he meant some new techniques, he said no, he referred to industrial relations.

Despite some present creakings and groanings which could quickly be minimised through a big enough aim for the country, Britain has much to give the world yet about the art of honest compromise. The idea that labour and management can have a goal which is big enough to transcend their differences, is still a new one in terms of national application.

Cricket-mad

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

Colombo

Ceylon goes cricket-mad during a test series—especially when their opponents are the world-beating West Indies side.

Everyone can be seen at the cricket sometime—Prime Minister Dudley Senanayake, Deputy Prime Minister J. R. Jayewardene, leading industrialists, and thousands who who have "taken leave" from office. Twice during this unofficial Test Match there was no quorum in Parliament and the Deputy Speaker, as he took the chair, commented that most Members were probably at the Oval.

Records were made. There was Channugam's and P. I. Pieris' tenth-wicket stand of 110 in 53 minutes

which delighted everyone. Ceylon had never had 549 runs (for 8 wickets, declared) with three centuries (Lloyd 138, Butcher 152, Sobers 115) scored off them by a visiting team, and the draw could be foreseen a long way off, with only three days play.

David Heyn, the ex-schoolboy captain, was booed by a section of his own Ceylon crowd, either because they objected to his selection or be-

The week elsewhere

UK-FRENCH TALKS

PARIS—UK Premier Harold Wilson's talks with President de Gaulle on Britain's joining the Common Market ended on an optimistic note. The French President barred Britain's previous attempt to join the Market. Wilson and Foreign Secretary Brown are visiting the six ECM countries to explore the possibility of Britain's joining now.

INDONESIA WELCOMES MRA

DJAKARTA—The Moral Re-Armament Asian musical "Let's Go '67" was seen by 29,000 people in the National Sports Arena and televised nationally. The show was invited to Djakarta by KAMI, the militant youth federation representing 20 Indonesian universities. At a reception at the organisation's headquarters in the former Communist Chinese Consulate, Mr. Mazuki, speaking for KAMI's executive, said, "You are the first foreign student group that's cared enough to visit us."

The leaders of KAMI are seeking how to avoid the pitfalls of corruption that come with power. They asked about the idea behind the "Sing-out" which has developed all over the world. Members of the cast told of their commitment to build a new society starting with change in themselves.

A large hanger at Halim Air Force base, Communist command post during the abortive coup on September 30, 1965 where the six generals were murdered, was the setting of another performance for 7000 Air Force personnel and their families.

cause he is a Burgher, of predominantly European stock. But he made his critics look foolish and unsporting when he made 69, the best score that day.

The visit was well organised by the Ceylon authorities and there was no over-crowding in the stadium. The West Indians won all hearts and justified the special welcome song, sung for them at the airport by an MRA youth chorus, "Your sporting fame has captured the whole wide world, Because you play a fair and daring game."

Nine cabinet ministers and six generals attended the premiere in the National Sports Arena.

"Let's Go '67's" visit to Indonesia followed tours of Taiwan and the Philippines. In Manila, President Marcos told the cast, "You have made me feel young again. Your purpose is the same as mine. We shall succeed in our goal to build a new society, not in one country or region but in the whole world. Please march on and reach the hearts of millions. The future is in your capable hands."

MASSIVE DEFENCE BILL

WASHINGTON—President Johnson asked Congress to approve a record \$135,000 million US budget, bigger by \$20,000 million than the current year's. Defence accounted for \$75,500 million—56 per cent of the whole budget—the highest defence spending since World War II. Johnson asked for \$375 million to make Nike X anti-missile missiles should talks now in progress with the Russians fail to halt a new arms race in missile defence systems.

PODGORNY IN ROME

ROME—President Podgorny, first Soviet President to visit Italy, brought with him experts in trade and economic affairs. Fiat, Pirelli, ENI and other big Italian firms have lately made agreements with Russia. Italy is fourth among Russia's non-Communist customers, following Britain, Japan and West Germany. Podgorny was also expected to meet Pope Paul.

The week in India

KOHIMA—The cease-fire agreement between the underground Nagas and the Government was extended by another two months.

NEW DELHI—Indonesia repudiated the defence equipment supply agreement which the previous regime entered into with Rawalpindi, and will not provide any more defence equipment to Pakistan.

HYDERABAD—Striking Andhra Government employees called off their six-day-old strike after talks between their Joint Council of Action and Chief Minister K. Brahmananda Reddy.

NEW DELHI—The Union Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals finalised a plan for setting up a petro-chemical complex in Gujarat after negotiations between the Government and three leading American oil and chemical companies broke down.

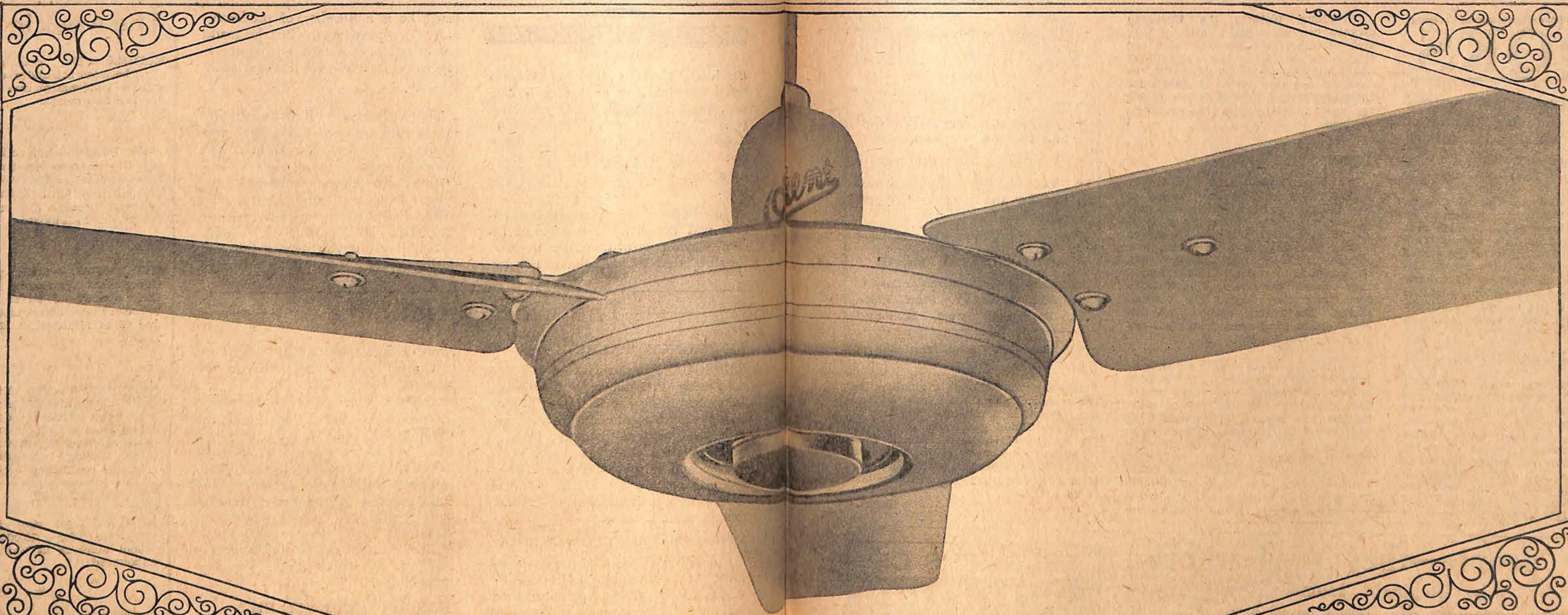
BOMBAY—A rise in dearness allowance for 18,000 secondary school teachers in Maharashtra was announced.

LUCKNOW—About 1000 students and striking Uttar Pradesh Government employees took out a procession and burnt an effigy of the "Congress Government" and a large number of Congress flags.

CALCUTTA—A small fleet of trams operated on all tram routes except two last week. This is the first time that trams have run in the city since tramway workers went on strike for 44 days.

NAGPUR—South Zone batsman Jayantilal scored 218 runs in 454 minutes in the first innings against West Zone in the Inter-University Zonal Cricket final for the Vizzy Trophy.

MADRAS—Five hundred tons of rice from Andhra Pradesh arrived here, the first consignment out of 5000 tons being railed to relieve the current shortage.



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BOOKS

THE CONTINENT OF CIRCE:
An Essay on the Peoples of
India: by Nirad C. Chaudhuri.
(Chatto & Windus, London. Pp. 820.
Price 35 sh.)

It is rather disconcerting to find an Indian call his country the Continent of Circe—the continent, that is, which converts human beings into swine. This is, however, in keeping with the air of petulance that seems to pervade the book. He has no good word to say about any of the peoples about whom he writes; but it is not so much criticism as irritation that seems to activate him in this book.

Original ideas

There can be no question of his skill as a writer. The book retains the reader's interest throughout, and the many apt quotations from Sanskrit, Latin, French, German and English delight the scholarly reader all along. At the same time the author has quite a number of original ideas to present to the reader, and even if they are not acceptable to him, they give much food for useful thought and further study.

Chaudhuri pictures the European Aryans coming to India after a long trek of some eight hundred years and then being shocked by the heat and dirt of the monotonous plains filled with the dark skinned aborigines. Nostalgia for their unforgotten home was responsible for many characteristics that developed in them.

Traces history

That was responsible, he says, for the Indian Aryans' unwavering loyalty to four things: the Vedas, fair complexion, the rivers and the cattle. It is Chaudhuri's view that whatever advanced ideas Hindus may have, they wish their opinions to be supported from the Vedas, they wish to marry fair-skinned people, they worship the rivers as at Kumbha Mela, and they regard the cow as sacred. The author connects all this with certain hang-overs from their original home in Europe.

Tracing the history of the people of India he shows how the powerful newcomers absorbed all they came across. This absorbing and tolerance of other peoples has been a characteristic of India. But the Muslims could not be so absorbed, partly because they had a mature civilisation of their own. The Europeans also stood apart, and Chaudhuri explains with much understanding why they stood apart, the worst reason being "cool and deliberate arro-

viewpoint

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gance plus abject and irrational politeness".

The shrewdness and originality that the author displays are highly interesting. But it is a pity that he does not show the Hindu generosity of spirit in his account of the minorities of India. At many places one feels that some bug was biting the author; and the reader reels sorry for it as, otherwise, the book is so estimable.

P.L.S.

Funny people—they used wheels!

by Reginald Holme

"What funny people—they actually used wheels." That is what future humans may say, looking back at us.

Time was, when the wheel was considered a great advance. No more.

In Western cities the traffic jams are forcing people to think of simple "up-along-down" flying machines to get out of the wheeled congestion.

For developing countries wheel-free vehicles would save costly road making, and airport runways. Hovercraft—supported on downward-blowing jets—are gaining ground. In Britain a newspaper has organised a competition for "build one yourself" one and two seater models.

The World Health Organisation in a paper "Man and his cities" this year said the future may belong to some vehicle like the helicopter. This has the advantage of being able to fly high where a hovercraft is limited to a few feet above the ground.

Already in America, Canada and

Britain private helicopter flying is spurting ahead. But it's very expensive. The cheapest two seater helicopter, a Brantly, costs about Rs. 250,000 in Britain. It costs around Rs. 2 a mile to run.

Helicopters also take a bit of learning. I had a go at the controls of one over Oxford and it rolled about like a boat in a rough sea.

So some flyers are turning to autogyros, which are cheaper to make, run and easier to fly. The rotary wings are not used to propel them forward, like the more complicated helicopter. A propeller does that. The rotors spin freely and provide lift. If the engines of either type stop, you can descend on the rotors alone. This was demonstrated to me, from 800 feet and lower.

An autogyro which you can put together yourself, costs some Rs. 15,000. Wing Commander Wallis showed me a somewhat more expensive model he has put into production. It took off from a grass patch

FRONTIERS OF science

behind his house and buzzed around like a highly mobile flying chair. He had flown it to 13,000 feet. A newer model could fly over the Himalayas and top Everest. He has many orders from Australia for sheep and cattle farm work.

Flying platforms with jet nozzles or machines that strap on your back have also been tried out by the US military. So far the most up-to-date infantry—the US First Air Cavalry Division (Airmobile) in Vietnam—fly in helicopters. But it's possible that the infantryman of the future will have his own individual power unit.

If pedestrians and motorists both start flying, the cities of the future will need sound-proof houses. But maybe by then the houses will be flying too. And in museums (flying no doubt) people of future centuries will wonder at the strange primitive people who once used wheels.

Hussein confronts Israel and UAR

From Harry Almond in Beirut

Two Soviet trawlers hung at anchor recently outside the harbour here waiting to pick up again the trail of the two American destroyers which were visiting en route to the Red Sea. The two naval craft reminded the area once again of the deterrent presence of the US 6th Fleet just over the horizon, permanently stationed in Mediterranean waters. The Middle East has not forgotten the efficiency with which over 10,000 troops were put ashore in 1958 when the Lebanese Government asked for help.

This 6th Fleet is said to be capable of releasing in one broadside more firepower than was fired during all World War II by the combined navies engaged on both sides. This awesome power is committed to a policy reiterated by President Kennedy which is still in effect: "We support the security of both Israel and her neighbors... In the event of direct or indirect aggression we would support appropriate courses of action in the United Nations or on our own to prevent or put a stop to such aggression."

Some weeks ago Israel's Army attacked the Jordanian village of

or less at will, just as General Moshe Dayan's army moved through Sinai in the 1956 Suez war.

This evidence of the persistent superiority of Israel's Army to the Arab forces confronting it was confirmed to me recently by a high-ranking British Army staff officer who had just completed a tour of the Israeli lines. In his view the Israel Army can do about what it pleases, the chief restraint being not Arab might, but world opinion and the 6th Fleet.

The current Cairo-Ryadh feud has cut the Arab world in two, and the struggle is most intense in Jordan. There the Palestine Liberation Organisation claims the loyalty of all Palestinian Arab refugees. For the

ed to be so, it has proved to be in fact a kind of revolutionary government in exile for the million Arabs who fled their homes during the fighting which followed the partition of Palestine and who found themselves unable to return after the fighting stopped when a UN-imposed truce line intervened between them and their homes. Some have been assimilated in the host countries of Lebanon, Syria, Jordan and the UAR, but

most remain living in UN-RWA supervised camps, often within sight of their homes and farms across the line, living on international charity which dwindles each year as other concerns claim the attention of the donors.



King Hussein

Mr. Shuqairy is a stormy petrel in Arab affairs. Earlier he was an Assistant Secretary General in the headquarters of the Arab League in Cairo. After he left the League he represented Saudi Arabia at the United Nations in New York. When King Feisal succeeded his brother on the Saudi throne Shuqairy's star waned.

Then President Nasser put Shuqairy forward for Presidency of the newly-created Palestine Liberation Organisation at the Alexandria Arab Summit meeting. His leadership has taken him to Peking in search of support and arms for the Palestine Liberation Army being raised by the PLO. The organisation has a powerful radio station and considerable funds contributed by the various Arab states.

Anti-government campaign

Ever since the Israeli raid on Samu, Shuqairy and the PLO have gone all out in attacking King Hussein in statements and radio broadcasts in the most extreme and unrestrained terms. Now the PLO has decided to go underground in order to carry out its anti-government campaign in Jordan more effectively. Syrian terrorist raids over the borders—often through Jordan territory—provoke Israel nearly nightly now. The tension shows no signs of easing.

Continued on page 15



The Jordan-Israeli truce line runs down the middle of the main village street of BEIT SAFABA, JORDAN. HIMMAT correspondent Almond taking picture escorted by Jordan police and army officers.

Samu (population 4000) in brigade strength with tanks and air support. After four hours they retired to the border, three miles away, having demolished the village. In view of the above official statement of policy, American patience must have been severely tested by this aggression. One cannot avoid the conclusion that, had the 6th Fleet not been in the vicinity, the Israeli column would have moved into Jordan more

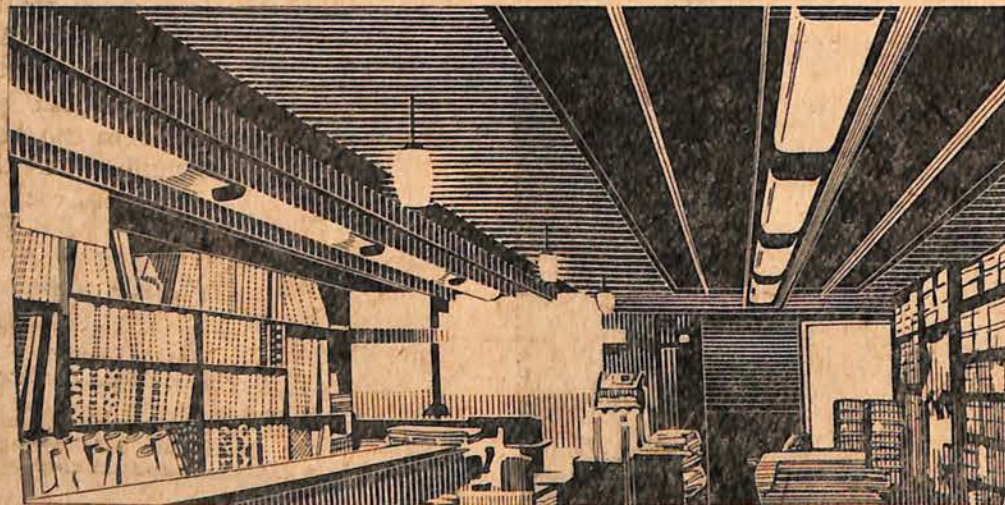
many who over the last 18 years have accepted King Hussein's offer of citizenship, this conflicts with their loyalty to Jordan.

The Palestine Liberation Organisation was created by the first Arab League-sponsored Summit Conference of Arab Heads of State, held in Alexandria, UAR, in September 1964. Mr. Ahmed Shuqairy was named by the conference as head of the new body. Although it has never claim-

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New Chief Ministers?

from page 5

Sangh circles. There appears immense scope for co-operation and collaboration where there is an agreement between the two parties. There is sense likewise in their agreeing to disagree on matters where differences are profound and in waiting for the right time to deal with them. A united and service-oriented Rajasthan Government of Swatantra and Jan Sangh can also win over many Congressmen and Socialists if the people of the State and their development are placed first.

Will Jyoti Basu be Bengal's Chief Minister? Atulya Ghosh, Bengal's Congress boss, says impossible. He is most probably right. He is correct, too, in stating that the Left Communists will be Congress's main opponents. The vitriolic feuding between the Right and Left Communist Parties seems to have rescued Congress from what some months ago looked like its certain defeat in Bengal. "We will finish the Right Communists first," seems to be the decision on priorities taken by the Left. Jyoti Basu will be an increasing force in Bengal, whatever happens.

The on-and-off agreement among Harekrushna Mahatab, Nabakrishna Chaudhury and the Swatantra Party in Orissa seems at this moment to be gloriously and confidently on. Orissa Congress chieftain Biju Patnaik ex-

pects Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's visit on February 6 to tip the scales, but there may be shocks in store for him.

Mahatab says that all opposition groups can oppose together and also work together in Government if they are able to form one. He sees nothing inherently impossible in Swatantra rightists and Communists co-operating to give the State an efficient and clean reign. He disclaims any desire to be Chief Minister and so does Sarvodaya leader Nabakrishna Chaudhury. An opposition victory in that case might bring Swatantra leader R. N. Singh Deo into the gadi.

They say, too, that Madhya Pradesh can produce a non-Congress Government and that the Jan Sangh will lead it. If this possibility materialises, it would be of interest to discover if the much spoken of efficiency of the Jan Sangh Party workers will be reproduced in administration.

There is finally Gujarat, where also there is a chance of a Congress defeat. It seems clear that this would mean the installation of Dr. Bhailalbhai Patel as the first Minister. There seems a good probability that if Swatantra do win Gujarat they will find men of capacity and enterprise to form the Cabinet. These dreams may be deceptive.

Or, if one has another angle, these fears may be unjustified. Are the majority hoping, or are they fearing?

This question is impossible to answer. But is there really any grave danger or harm in having a few non-Congress Governments offering healthy and vigorous competition to the Congress regimes that are bound to be returned in many States? A number of Governments with different hues contesting in a wholesome manner for loyalty and appreciation of the general public may not be a terrible calamity by any reckoning.

Hussein-Israel and UAR

from page 13

The question of what attitude to assume toward the PLO attacks on King Hussein is an issue at the moment further dividing the Arabs. Saudi Arabia, Morocco, Tunisia, Libya have indicated their support of Jordan. Kuwait certainly inclines in the same direction, with Sudan. The rest, led by Syria and the UAR, insist Hussein must co-operate with the PLO. It is all very well for them to shout; the fact remains that Hussein defends more of the frontier than all the rest together. The basic question is whether the Arabs can find a big enough basis of unity to lift them beyond merely being anti-Israel.

SAY THAT AGAIN...

Better vote for the right man in the wrong party than for the wrong man in the right party.

N. A. PALKHIVALA

Give our young men responsibility, trust them and they will solve your problems.

DR. TRIGUNA SEN
Vice-Chancellor, Banaras Hindu University

The biggest sin of the Congress Party... It has managed by its policies to convert honest men into a hopelessly dishonest, godless crowd of self-seekers.

C. RAJAGOPALACHARI

At its most appealing, the Indian character is gentle and poetic.

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"Travellers' Digest" publication

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Rs. 100 will be awarded to the reader with the most accurate predictions. The winner's name will be published in the first issue of HIMMAT following the announcement of all results. The Editor's decision is final and no correspondence will be entered into about the results.

- | | |
|---|--|
| (1) How many seats will the Congress Party win in the Lok Sabha?..... | (3) Will the Congress Party win or lose in |
| (50 points, minus 10 points for each seat less or more than the final result) | (a) Kerala win/lose* |
| (2) In the Cabinet to be formed after the elections who will be | (b) Orissa win/lose* |
| (a) Prime Minister | (c) Rajasthan win/lose* |
| | (d) Gujarat win/lose* |
| (b) Home Minister | (e) West Bengal win/lose* |
| | * Delete one or other |

(5 points for each)

NAME.....
ADDRESS.....

I agree to abide by the rules as outlined above.

(5 points for each)

West Bengal surprises

from page 6

ent, and the Congress party or the Communists giving nominations to Muslim candidates in Muslim-majority constituencies are not communal.

Many who have submitted nominations are maintaining, if they all can claim themselves as selfless patriots seeking the vote not for himself but for the voter, why don't we

join the fun? The security deposit that some of them may lose will be worth it, they are saying. Some even think that they need not lose even this money, because definitely some affluent fool of a rival will "buy" him out by paying him adequate compensation that will more than pay off the security deposits and the cost of the posters.

If the opposition parties and united fronts can be accepted at

their word, a total of 367 opposition candidates will fight for the total of 280 seats in the West Bengal Legislative Assembly, and 60 for the 40 Lok Sabha seats. The ruling party will contest all the assembly and parliamentary seats.

The only redeeming feature of this frustrating situation is that it will offer, in a number of constituencies, exciting experiences. In Arambagh, his pocket constituency, West Bengal Chief Minister P. C. Sen is being opposed by his erstwhile political colleague, Ajoy Mukherji, the founder of the Bangla Congress. The armed clashes at the Arambagh meeting on January 17, which Mr. Sen and Atulya Ghosh addressed, is a preview of many more fireworks to follow.

The constituencies where Communist stalwarts like Hiren Mukherji and Renu Chakravarti will be opposed by their old colleagues now in the Communist Party (Marxist) will be in a small way entertaining. When Humayun Kabir, now in the Bangla Congress, opposes in his Muslim-majority parliamentary constituency a Muslim Congressman who worked for Mr. Kabir in the last election, secular democracy of India will produce new sensations.

Biggest beneficiary

But while the elections in West Bengal promise packets of surprises to the man on the street, to the ruling Congress party today it holds more hopes than fears. The biggest beneficiary of the red-sabotaged unity moves is the West Bengal Congress, confident of collecting in handfuls the windfalls of popular resentment at the failure of their leftist idols—the gods that failed.

But even for the Congress party there may be not a few painful surprises. The Bangla Congress will certainly oust the ruling party in a good number of constituencies in Ajoy Mukherji's home district, Midnapur, and a few others. And, in the process, some of the stalwarts will also be left out of the legislature. In the end, the Congress that may cash in on all opposition conflicts and return to power must certainly find its numerical strength in the Assembly reduced, some of its good men gone. And it will have to face an Opposition that will include several old Congressmen.

This was a Life

LORD BADEN POWELL 1857—1941

Lord Robert Baden-Powell is best known as founder of the Boy Scout movement. Yet it was only in his last 30 years that he devoted himself to this cause, and then by chance.

In his childhood, Robert, with his nine brothers and sisters, was encouraged by his father to enjoy nature and be observant. During vacations they would go on country rambles and at school Robert spent his spare time practising woodcraft.

From school he joined the Army and was immediately commissioned to India. His pay was only £120 per year so to make it go further he decided not to smoke or drink.

Two years later his regiment was sent to Durban, South Africa. There were no adequate maps of the area so, disguising himself as a settler, Baden-Powell set out on a 600-mile trek. In 30 days he was back with a complete set of maps.

In 1898 Baden-Powell, now a Colonel, returned to South Africa. Not long after, the Boers declared war and he was asked to take over the defence of Mafeking, the initial objective of the Boer attack. The siege lasted 217 days and its resistance won the admiration of the world. After the victory Baden-Powell was promoted to Major General.

When he retired from the Army at the age of 50 he found a booklet he had written, "Aids to Scouting", was being used by a leading educationist in her college. He was pressed to adapt the book for training boys.

As a result, "Scouting For Boys", now handbook of the Scouting movement, was published. The extraordinary demand for it made the foundation of the movement inevitable. Within a short time scout troops had been organised throughout Britain. Within four years it had spread to most Commonwealth countries and beyond. Soon the Girl Guide movement began.

On his first tour as Chief Scout, Baden-Powell became engaged to Miss Olave Soames. They spent their honeymoon camping. Baden-Powell was raised to the peerage in 1929.

During World War II the Scout and Guide movements were such a moral force, totalitarian rulers banned them. By reviving love of nature and patriotism Lord Baden-Powell gave a common purpose for youth all over the world.

He died and was buried in Kenya.

H.V.S.

BOOBY PRIZE?

Once again the Western Press has done an injustice to our country. This year the British magazine "Punch" did not give any award for "Most far-sighted, enlightened, forward thinking, workable, original, progressive piece of Economic Planning". According to our planning Minister all the ingredients for the award are present in Indian Planning. Thus one feels that the award should have been given to Indian planners who have brought such a glorious economic disaster to this country within the short span of 15 years.

K. S. JAGMAG

Bombay 3

ADVERTISING ON AIR

It is heartening that the Government has after all accepted the Chandha Committee's proposal to allow advertisements on All India Radio programmes and on TV. The advertisers would like their advertisements to be heard by the maximum number of people. This can happen only if the quality of the programmes improves considerably.

ASHOK L. SAMPAT

Bombay 9

GOA CONGRATULATED

The Goans have rejected the idea of merger with Maharashtra and they should be congratulated, for Goan culture, civilisation and language is off beat.

The attempt of some communal-minded politicians to say that only Catholics wanted to keep the status quo has gone to the dogs. Statistics show that more Hindus than Catholics rejected the idea of the merger.

ARTHUR PAIS

Madras 28

EXPLAIN, PLEASE

I want to say how much I enjoy reading HIMMAT. I feel as if I know India, its problems, hopes, fears and dreams far better than ever before. Often I learn more about other countries and even my own from HIMMAT than I do in our local papers and magazines! Other magazines sometimes get neglected in the rush of a teacher's life—but not HIMMAT!

Next, a suggestion. Would it be possible to have a "Glossary of Terms" for your non-Indian readers? A small corner devoted weekly to an interpretation of particularly Indian terms would be most helpful. It was some time, for instance, before I realised that your "Congress" is a political party, while ours is what you would call Parliament (our national government body, consisting of both major parties).

Letters

Third, I must take exception to the article written by your "Special Correspondent" from Washington. He pictures Rockefeller, Nixon and Reagan as possibilities for Presidential material in 1968, and says, "Many will look to Charles Percy....Percy has a definite edge on....George Romney (59) governor of Michigan." In other words, Romney is pictured as less prominent in the American spotlight than all these other men. U.S. News and World Report reports Romney as a Gallup Poll's first choice for President (among Republicans) in 1968. I think your Washington correspondent needs to get the facts.

It is my plan to send a cheque to cover two gift subscriptions to a school in India.

SARA L. ENSOR

Dearborn Heights, Michigan, USA

This is not the first time such a glossary has been suggested. If reader Ensor will look below she will find our first instalment. Other foreign readers may have further queries which we will be happy to answer.—Ed.

Glossary of Indian terms

Congress: Indian National Congress, ruling party.

PSP: Praja Socialist Party.

SSP: Samyukta Socialist Party.

DMK: Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, political party.

JS: Jan Sangh, political party.

Lok Sabha: Lower House of Parliament (House of the People).

Rajya Sabha: Upper House of Parliament (Council of States).

Lakh: One hundred thousand, written as 1,00,000.

Crone: One hundred lakhs, or ten million, written as 1,00,00,000.

Bharat: Old name for India.

Raj: Rule.

Ram Raj: Rule of God, advocated by Mahatma Gandhi.

Swaraj: Independent rule.

Swadeshi: Made in India, locally made.

Khadi: Hand spun, hand woven cloth.

Shri or Sri: Mr.

Shrimati: Mrs.

Kumari: Miss.

-ji: Suffix indicating respect, as in Gandhiji.

Jawan: Ordinary soldier.

Rabi crop: First crop.

Kharif crop: Second crop.

Paddy: Rice that is growing or in the husk.

AIR: All-India Radio, national broadcasting service.

PL 480: Public Law 480 of the United States under which aid is given to India and other countries.

UP: State of Uttar Pradesh.

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"Your Valuable Vote"

by Rajmohan Gandhi

STAD THE LONDON "TIMES" may be, despite its recent modernisation. But it has always had the habit of stating its sharp opinions bluntly. In recent issues its Delhi correspondent has painted a picture of India where hope is dead.

The correspondent asserts with finality that the coming general elections are surely the last. He suggests that free India's leaders and people are aware of their rights but not of their obligations. His conclusion is that something will have to give and that that something is the Indian democratic system itself.

Many will disagree with the *Times'* assessment; all should attempt to do what the *Times* has tried, namely, to think about the shape of India and our democratic life after the elections.

The present has its fascination. Elections are exciting. But the weeks, months and year after February are also reasonably important. They will be with us before too long and the future about which one now has no time to think is quite likely soon to become the present.

What will happen ?

What is going to happen to Indian democracy? Will there be a rise in the breakaway momentum in some of the States? Will parochial leaders, gratified by recent successes, embark on more extreme demands and back them up with more resolute agitations? Will there be a complete division between the likely Congress Government at the Centre and the equally likely non-Congress regimes in some of the States?

Will the Lok Sabha function in a sober and constructive manner? Will there be a combination of a self-righteous Congress, with a considerably smaller majority, and a destructive Opposition? The last months did not mark out the Lok Sabha as a forum of rational discussion and balanced decision-making. It is just possible that the new Lok Sabha may exhibit a worse temperament. If, as is quite likely, a smaller and adamant Congress is matched by an Opposition elements of which are against the concept of responsibi-

lity we may have the makings of complete chaos in Parliament.

Then there is the question of what happens in the streets, squares, factories and college campuses. That only violence or threats of violence can persuade the Government to consider our grievances is the opinion of quite a few. I am not wholly sure that this opinion is always justified. And behind those who honestly hold this view are others who spread it and preach it not to solve grievances but to create anarchy and with it the soil for tyranny.

It would be folly to pretend that today's circumstances offer material with which one could give positive answers to these questions. Those who cherish individual liberties, the dignity of man and national freedom have every ground for concern and every reason to act intelligently and determinedly.

A large heart is a necessity here. It is needed in the ranks of the ruling Party as well as in the Opposition. Madness it is to think that a large heart is weak or meek. Cowardice lurks inside many a narrow and hate-filled heart, and the man who understands and forgives the shortcomings and failures of the opposite camp can always be brave and unyielding, as he must, on fundamental issues.

Points of view are not principles. Honesty is a moral law. That a city should be inside or outside a state is not a religious or moral principle. It is a point of view. Concessions on an issue like this are no more than a loss of pride.

Men who care for the whole world are the only ones capable of averting democracy's collapse. They don't have to be saints. They do have to be prepared to put aside their personal plans and desires and develop each day a steadier concern for and interest in other people. Raising a network of such men and women in politics, administration, peasants, labour, education, law, justice and in every branch of public life is the most urgent task.

Having said this, it would be foolish to try to divest the coming elections of significance. They are vitally important, and one need

not be rough with politicians who come seeking votes.

"Please cast your valuable vote for me" is the phrase that we shall hear hundreds of times. The manner will be polite and the language respectful. The vote-seekers will be on their best behaviour. We might be tempted to ask or wonder why this change should come only before election time, but all of us try and improve ourselves when we want something from wife, husband, children, parents, boss or colleague. The politician is not much different.

Men count

How should we vote? Not, I hope, for the party. Men count, and what India requires now are men with new motives at the helm.

I would vote for the man. I would vote for a man with less pride and a larger heart, the man who does not pretend to be nobler or cleverer than he is, the man who says he does not know when he does not and sorry when he should, a man who admits he can be wrong.

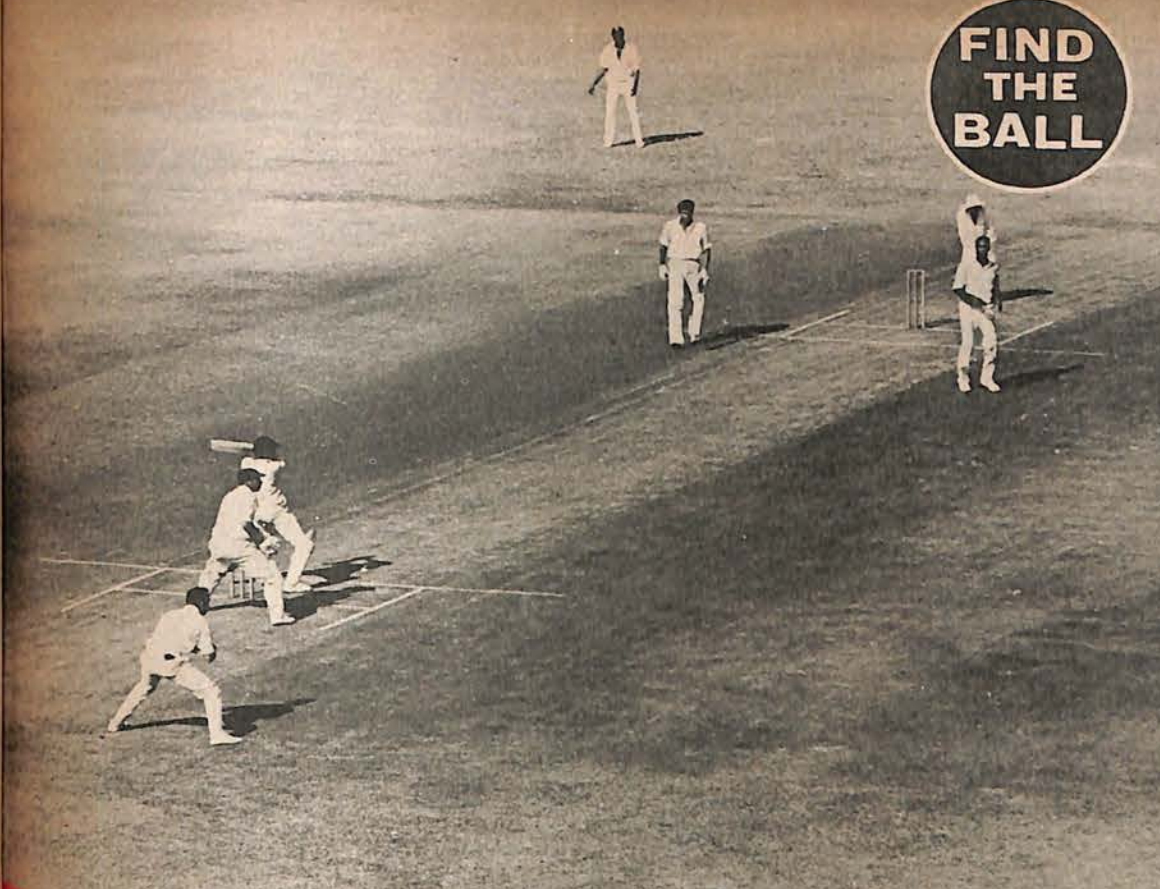
I would vote for a man who hated injustice and exploitation and poverty, but not for a man who hated other men because they were of another class or religion or language or race.

I would vote for a man who cared for and loved his fellow Indians. I would not vote for a man whose expression of devotion to the Motherland was not matched by a consideration for its citizens.

The man with the broader world view would get my vote. I would not vote for a man who said India had nothing to learn from the rest of the world.

The person who can stand up to his friends and relatives and say no to them will attract my vote. I would prefer a listener to a non-stop talker. My vote would definitely go to a man whose aim was to make other people grow.

This is the age of the ordinary man. And a number of us, holding fast at our stations to the truths we know, and constantly and fearlessly proclaiming these truths to all we meet, can be the makers of history and the architects of a stable, progressive India.



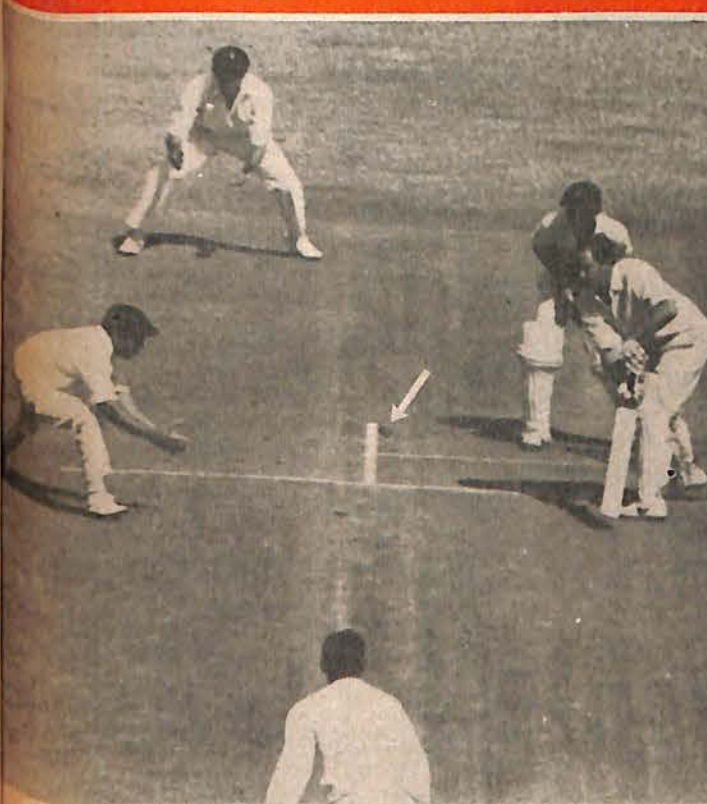
FIND THE BALL COMPETITION NO: 7



How to play: The ball in this cricket action picture has been painted out. All you have to do is to mark a cross where you think the ball is. Then cut out the picture and send it to "Find the Ball", c/o Himmat, 294, Bazargate Street, Bombay 1., by noon on Monday Feb 13th. There is no limit to the number of entries you can make, but only one cross may be marked on any one picture. The staff of HIMMAT and their relatives are not eligible for the competition. The Editor's decision is final and no correspondence will be entered into about the results.

Competition No. 7 showing the ball will be published in the February 17th issue.

Name _____
Address _____
I agree by the rules of the competition as outlined above



The Winner of competition No: 5 is S. Krishnamoorthy No. 49, Town Railway Station Road, Salem-1, Madras State.

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ENTER ELECTION COMPETITION Page 17